THE SLANDERS ON BLAINE. around and October made to precede April in the stately procession of the year.

MR. PHELPS'S LETTER.

THE CHARGES OF THE EVENING POST SHOWN TO BE FALSE AND MALICIOUS.

To the Editor of The Evening Post. SIR: On the 7th inst, you made formal charges against James G. Blaine. They are the same which were made eight years ago, and which were, I think, at that time satisfactorily answered. Lest others, however, may, like yourself, have forgotten everything except the misstatements, you must permit me to femind you of the facts. I think I may claim some qualifications for the task. I have long had a close personal intimacy with Mr. Blaine, and during many years have had that knowledge and care or his moneyed interests which men absorbed in public affairs are not unapt to devolve upon friends who have had financial training and experience. I do not see how one man could know muother better than I know Mr. Blaine and he has to-day my full confidence and warm regard. I am myself somewhat known in the City of New-York, and think I have some personal rank with you and your readers. Am I claiming too much in claiming that there is not one among you who would regard me as capable of an attempt to mislead the public in any way? With this personal allusion, pardonable, if not demanded, under the circumstances, I proceed to consider your

THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH CHARGE. The first charge is really the one upon which all the others hinge. I give it in full, and in your own language, only italicising some of your words, in order that my answer may be the clearer. You say:

order that my answer may be the clearer. You say:

In the spring session of Congress in 1869, a bill was before the House of Representatives which sought to renew a land grant to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Raifroad, of Arkansas, in which some of Mr. Blaine's friends terre interested;—that an attempt to clear it by an amendment was made, and its promoters were in despair; that at this juncture Mr. Blaine, being then Sneaker of the House, sent a message to Beneral Logan to make the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the purposes of the bill; that this point of order was accordingly raised and promptly sustained by Mr. Blaine as Speaker and the bill was in this manner saved; that Mr. Blaine wook at once to the promoters calling attention to the service he had rendered them, and finally, after some regoliations, secured from them, as a recurred of it, his appointment as selling agent of the bonds of the road on commission in Mainer and received a number of such bonds as his percentage; that the leading feature of this transaction appeared in two letters of his afterward made public, dated respectively June 29 and October 4, 1869.

Your error is in the facts. Mr. Blaine's friends

Your error is in the facts. Mr. Blaine's friends were not connected with the Fort Smith and Little Rock road at the time of the passage of this bill. Those to whom you refer as his friends were Caldwell and Fisher. The bill passed in April, 1869. In April, 1869, Mr. Blaine did not know that there was any such man as Caldwell, and Utsher, who was Mr. Blaine's friend, did not know that there was any such enterprise as the Little Rock Radrond in the world. The evidence of these assertions was before Congress, was uncontradicted, and is within your reach. On the 20th of June, hearly cirity days after Congress had adjourned, Mr. Riaine from his home in Maine wrote to Fisher and spoke of Fisher's "after to admit him to a share in the new railroad enterprise." Fisher had introduced the subject to Mr. Blaine for the first time a week be fore at the great musical festival in Boston. He told him there that Mr. Caldwell, whom Mr. Blaine had not yet seen, had now obtained control of the enterprise and had invited Pisher to join him. At that time Fisher was a sugar refiner of considerable wealth in Boston, had been a partner of Mr. Blaine's brother-in-law, and through him had made Mr. Blaine's acquaintance. The offer Mr. Blaine refers to in his letter was Fisher's offer to induce Caldwell, if he could, to let Mr. Blaine have a share it the bed-rock of the enterprise. Mr. Fisher failed to do this, and Mr. Blaine never secured any interest In the building of the Fort Smith and Little Rock What interest, then, did Mr. Blame obtain ? As

Interest in the securities of the company. How t By purchase, on the same terms as they were sold on the Boston market to all applicants, sold to Josiah Bardwell, to Elisha Atkins, and to other reputable merhants. He negotiated for a block of the securities, which were divided as is usual in such enterprises into three kinds, first mortgage bonds, second mort-gage bonds, and stock. The price I think was three for one. That is, the purchaser got first mortgage bonds for his money, and an equal amount of second mortgage or land grant bonds and of stock thrown in as the basis of possible profit. I may be mis-taken as to the price, but I think not. I went my-journals may criticise it, it is popular with a large self at this time into several adventures of the kind on that ratio, and have always understood that Sounter Grimes and his friends got their interests in the Burlington and Messouri road, a branch of the Union Pacific, on the same basis of three for one. It was the common ratio in that era of speculation, Mr. Blainer conceived the idea that he might retain the second mortgage bands as profit and sell the first mortgage bonds with the stock as a bonus. He believed the first mortiage bonds were good, and he disposed of them to his neighbors in that faith and with the determination to shield their from loss in case of dis-

* others of the kind, proved a disappointment, and the bonds depreciated. Mr. Blaine redeemed them all. In one or two cases only had he given a guarantee. In none other was there any legal oblition, but he recognized a moral claum and abeyed it to his own permiary loss. I cannot but feel that the purchasers of these bonds would have fared worse had they been compelled to look to many of those who have sought to give an

mber, 1869.
Transaction was nearly closed when in eter of October 4 Mr. Blaine wrote to 2nd told him the parliamentary stary is 9th of April. Mr. Flaine had come it while looking over the congress and false, matural curiosity to see what had been his reisions during the first see what had become up, and he wrote of n to be a

decidency during the inst six weeks of his speakers decidency during the inst six weeks of his control of the c

A CHARGE OF MISREPRESENTATION. Your second charge consists of two parts. The first part is that Mr. Blaine wrongfully asserted that "the Little Rock and Fort Smith road derives ts life and value and franchise wholly from the State of Arkansas, whereas the evidence Subsequently taken discloses the fact that the road derived the value on which these bonds were based from the Act of Congress of which Mr. Blaine secured the passage." It will be found that you have inaccurately quoted Mr. Blame's language, or rather that you put language into his mouth which he never used. What Mr. Blame did say was: "The railroad company derived its life, value and franchises from the State of Arkansas." And Mr. Blame stated the precise truth. What are the facts? More than thirty years ago Congress granted to the States of Missouri and Arkansas a certain quantity of public lands to aid in the construction of certain lines of railway. The franchises which should be granted to the companies that should build the road were expressly left by Congress to the Legislatures of the States. Mr. Blaine spoke therefore with absolute precision of language, as he usually does, when he stated that "the Little Rock Company derived its life, value and franchises wholly from the State of Arkansas"—just as the Illinois Central Railroad Company derives its life, value and franchises from the State of Illinois, though enriched by a land grant from the United States, just as the Little Rock road was.

A CHARGE OF UNTRUTH. naccurately quoted Mr. Blaine's language, or

A CHARGE OF UNTRUTH. The second part of your second charge is that Mr. Blaine did not speak truthfully when he asserted that he "bought the bonds at precisely the same rates as others paid." There is no evidence any where to sustain this accusation. I have already said any person could negotiate for them on the me-for-three basis just as Mr. Blaine did, and many availed themselves of the opportunity. The price paid was not in the least affected by the fact that Mr. Blaine had already arranged to sell the securities at a higher price than he paid for them. He did this with the determination, honorably maintained, that he would make good any loss which might acrue to the purchases. These sales did not change the price paid to Fisher, and the proof that it did not is found in the fact that Mr. Blaine paid it to him in full. You speak in this connection of Mr. Blaine's being appointed an agent to sell the bonds of the company. No such appointment was ever made and no evidence suggests it. Mr. Blaine negotiated for his scentiles at a given price which was paid in full to Mr. Fisher. availed themselves of the opportunity. The price

A NORTHERN PACIFIC CHARGE. Your third formal charge relates to an alleged connection of Mr. Blaine with a share in the North-ern Pacific enterprise. You charge this in the face of the fact that in Mr. Blaine's letter in which you ind the subject referred to was his distinct asfind the subject referred to was his distinct as severation that he "could not himself touch the share." Hay-you seen any evidence that he did I have not. The Northern Pacitic Railroad Company has been organized and reorganized, and recently reorganized a second time. Its records of ownership and interest have passed under the official inspection of at least a hundred men, many of whom are political enemies and some of whom are to my knowledge personal enemies of Mr. Blaine, and there has never been a suggestion or hint from any of these that in any form whatever Mr. Blaine had the remoiest interest in the Northern Pacitic Company. If one of your associates has such valence it is right that he should produce it.

THE MULLIGAN LETTERS. Your fourth charge is that after Mr. Blaine got ossession of the so-called Mulligan letters " he sub-quently read such of them as he pleased to the louse in aid of his vindication." The answer is House in aid of his vindication. The adswer is that Mulligan's memorandum of the letters in which he had numbered and indexed each one of them was produced, and number and index corresponded ex-actly with the letters read. This was fully demon-

THE UNION PACIFIC. You say this without a particle of proof. You say
it against the sworn denial of Thomas A. Scatt, who it against the sworn denial of Thomas A. Scatt, who was the party alleged to have made the negotiation. You say it against the written denial of Mr. Sidney Dillon, president of the company; against the written denial of E. H. Rollins, treasurer of the company; against the written denial of Morton, litiss A. Co., through whose banking house the transaction was alleged to have been made. Against this mountain of direct and positive testimony from every one who could by any possibility have personal knowledge of the alleged transaction you oppose bothing but hearsny and suspicion as the ground of a serious charge against the character of a man long eminent in public life. The courtesy which admits me to your columns prevents my saying what I think of your recklessness in this matter. it against the sworn denial of Thomas A. Scott, who AS SECRETARY AND CANDIDATE.

Your fifth charge arraigns Mr. Blaine's policy as an executive officer, and your last charge is that of his packing conventions in his favor. I do not desire to dwell upon either. This is not the place to review his foreign policy to which you refer, and I am conmajority of the American people. It is simply an American policy, looking to the extension of our commerce among the nations of this continent, and steadily refraining from European complications of seadily refraining from European complications of packing on the content of packing in which Mr. Blaine has been undeniably the choice of a largo proportion of the Republican party. In each of them he has had the active opposition of the National Administration with the use of its partonage against him. Mr. Blaine, has control of no patronage. He has no machine. Machine and between prominence he has enjoyed has been conferred by the people. He has been conferred by the people. He has been conferred by the people. He has never sought office, the never held a position to which he was not nominated by the unanimous voice of his party. He has not someth the Presidency. Circumstances made him a candidate in 1876, almost before he was aware of it. In 1880 he did not wish to enter the caux ass. I was one of a small party of intimate traines who in a fong conference in February, 1880, persuaded him that it was his duty. He has done not hing to make himself a candidate this year. He has award no man's support. He has written he letters, held no conversation, taken no stens looking to his candidacy. He has hever said to his most intimate friends that he expected or desired the nomination.

Palse as to blaine of the whole case, you should American policy, looking to the extension of our deposed him from the ministry. He became a raving PALSE AS TO BLAINE-BUT TRUE AS TO EDMUNDS.

If, upon a review of the whole case, you should harge that it would have been better and wiser for Mr. Blaine to have refrained from making any investment in a railroad that had directly or indirectly received aid from the legislation of Congress, I should be ready to agree with you, not because the thing was necessarily wrong in itself, but became it is easy for such matters to be so represented as to appear wrong. But why should Mr.

ers for \$24,500, and got all that it was worth. But you are responsible only for such charges as you have made, and I have therefore made answer to them authoritatively over my own name, and I challenge denial of any substantial fact I have stated. Your attacks are not on Mr. Blame alone, they are on his friends as well, and these are certainly a larger and more devoted body of supporters than can be claimed by any other man in public life. It seems to me as I recall those in every station who are proud to be numbered among them that I recognize many of the ablest, truest and most honorable of our countrymen.

I am respectfully yours,

WM, WALTER PHELPS.

Washington, April 23, 1884.

Washington, April 23, 1884.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

BROTHERS AT WAR IN THE COURTS.

ONE OF THE CONTESTANTS WORSTED AND FOUND LIABLE TO THE CHARGE OF FORGERY. MONTICELLO, N.Y., April 26,-In 1874, John Hansee, of Grahamsville, Sullivan County, indersed for his brother Jesse a note for \$840. The note came into the possession of the Hon. C. V. R. Ludington, of Mouti-Jervis. When the note matured it was not paid, and the bank brought suit against John and Jesse Hansee, and received a judgment for the amount. The wife of John Hansee paid the judgment and took an assignment of it from the bank. John and Jesse Hansee had had business transactions

ogether for several years. Differences arose between them

in 1881, and Jesse sucd John to recover \$15,000 on a claim he brought against his brother for that amount. The

case was in litigation for two years. After it had been heard twenty-five times in the courts, it was sent to a referee. The referee made his report last August, finding in favor of Jesse Hansee to the amount of \$1,054, for which amount he took judgment against John. When this result was reached, Mrs. John Hansee caused execution to be issued against Jesse Hansee on the bank execution to be issued against Jesse Hansee on the bank judgment which she held under assignment, and which then amounted to nearly \$1,800. The execution being returned unsatisfied, Jesse Hansee was cited by supplementary proceedings before Jacob Lawson. At the hearing he produced a document which he claimed had been signed by his brother John, and purported to be an agreement made by the latter, in consideration of the transfer to him of certain property by Jesse, to satisfy the judgment held by his wife, and which was also a receipt for the payment of that judgment by Jesse. John Hansee pronounced his signature to the document to be a forgery.

On motion of his attorneys before Judge Westbrook, all proceedings in the matter of the judgment were set as life until the gentineness of the document could be determined. The case was sent to J. Newton Feiro, of Kingston, as referee, Many experts in penmanship were examined, among them D. T. Amos, of New-York, and they all pronounced John Hansee's signature a forgery. The referee so decided, and has just reported that the ludgment consequently had not been paid by Jesse Hansee. This decision makes out the judgment of \$1,064 rec evered by him against his brother in the \$15,000 suit, and leaves him \$800 in debit to John, besides leaving him liable to eriminal prosecution on the charge of forgery, which, it is said, will be prepared in the courts. judgment which she held under assignment, and which

HENRY H. FARNUM'S HEIRS. A SUIT AGAINST THE ESTATE FOR THE PAYMENT OF

CERTAIN NOTES. Port Jervis, N. Y., April 26,-A decision will be rendered by the General Term in a few days in the case of Charles St. John et al., against certain heirs of Henry H. Farnum, deceased. The following is a history of the case : Henry H. Faraum died in this place in 1879, worth something over \$1,000,000. After his wife's death, some years previous, his brother's widow took charge of his household. She was between sixly an seventy years of age, and two of her sons, who wer favorities of Faranin's, were in the mercantile business if this place. In September, 1879, Mr. Faranin was pros trated by an attack of bronchitis. He falled rapidly, and died in less than a month. He was seveniy-one years old rated on the floor of the House and is a part of its cords. He made no will. He had many relatives and ne had he was desirous of giving the greater portion of his estate to the two nephews named. A few hours before his death You repeat the charge that Mr. Blaine received a he was married to their mother. The erromony was per errain sum from the Union Pacific Railrond Com- formed by the Key, Goyn Talmage, a brother of the Rey, T any for seventy-live heads of the Little Rock road. DeWitt Talmage. By this marriage, there being no will

erty and the use of one-third of the real estate. The res
of the prosperty went to his four surviving sisters, on
irrother, the children of a deseased sister and the children
of the brother whose widew he married.

Thus his two nophews, who had been his stepsons
few hours, received the one-seventh their father would
have received and became the sole heirs of the part fall
ing to their mother. By this course the decreased not
houndarn avoided the litigation he feared and still carrie
out his wishes. But the litigation he says on over hi
estate, and the aliemation of friends and the waste o
money he feared by case a will was rade is threatened
Charles St. John and the widew were appearted administrators of the estate. In setting up the affairs, severa
unpaid notes given to Mr. Farmum during his infetime by
certain of the heirs were discovered among his papers
the sum outs of these notes from the sum due to them
the amounts of these notes from the sum due to them In scatter, the distribution of the second of the sum into of these notices that the administrator had the heirs prefested, holding that the administrator had no authority to pay the most in that way, and they said no authority to pay the amounts deducted. The case was him to recover the amounts deducted, argued in the General Term in February.

MADE INSANE BY CENSURE.

Warsaw, April 26.—The Rev. C. H. Harrison of Belmont, preached a sermon against the doctrine of The Methodist Episcopal Cor ajority of the American people. It is simply an ference of that district expelled him from his charge and

from twenty-five to fifteen cents for ten words. To Mutual Union adopted the new rates of the Wester Union, while the Postat Telegraph Company made a re

A NEWSPAPER SOLD,

MONTICELLO, N. Y., April 26,-Ex-Congress man George M. Beebe, now one of the members of the Court of Claims of the State, has sold his newspaper. The Monticello Watchman, to Charles Burnum, of this village Politics and the duties of his office have prevented Mr. Reebe from paying much attention to his editorial duties for several years, and they have been performed by his

MR. BELDEN TO PAY \$13,000. Kingston, April 26.-In the suit for \$35,000 damages against Mr. William Bolden, whose yacht Yezemine sink the steimbout Charlotte Vanderbilt in July, 1882, a verdiet of \$13,000 against Mr. Belden was rendered this morning.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

TROY, April 26.-Two Boston Hoosac Tunnel and Western trains came into collision this morning at Hoosac Junction and fourteen freight-cars and two

AIDING EX CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS. The Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic which has charge of arrangements for an entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday evening in aid of a fund for building an Ex Confederate Soldiers' Home at Richmond, Va., met last evening at the St. James Hotel. It was reported that-Colonel J. C. O. Redington had volunteered to collect advertising for the programmes of the entertainment. Tickets will be for sale at the Cotton and other Exchanges. A letter was received from General Grant, who had been tendered a box, returning the tickets with regrets that he could not use them, and incoising a cleek for \$50.

THE PRESIDENT OF SAN SALVADOR HERE. President Zaldivar and suite, of Salvador arrived here vesterday by the Acapalco and are stopping at the Windsor Hotel. A dinner was given in the Presi dent's honor last evening by the Guatamalan Consul to this city, Jacob Baiz. Among the guests were gthe this city, Jacob Ball. Among the green were spanish, Peruvian, Costa Rican, Chilian, and Nicaraguai Consuls in New-York, and Antonio Batres, Guatamalai Minister in Washington, who came over to meet the President on his arrival. The President will visit Washington and then proceed to Europe.

YES, UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.—Mrs.
Bixby, of Burlington, Vt., has recovered \$380 under the civil damage act of a liquor dealer of that place, who sold her busband liquor on which he became drunk and was drowned. Three hundred and eighty dollars seems like a ridientously small sum for a husband, but it is no doubt about \$375 more than he was worth.—[Norristown Herald.]

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

REMOVING SOME OF ITS BURDENS. THE HOUSE PASSES THE SHIPPING BILL, AFTER AMENDING IT.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The House to-day passed, with amendments, the bill "to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and en-courage the American foreign earrying trade." The bill provides that in case an American vessel in the course of a foreign voyage, or on a voyage from an Atlantic to a Pacific port of the United States, is deprived of the services of an officer below the grade of master, his place may be supplied by an alien until the first return of the vessel to a home port. The three nonths' extra wages to senuen discharged in foreign ports is to be no longer required. Whenever a scaman is thus discharged, on his complaint that the voyage is continued contrary to agreement, or on account of hurt or injury received on shipboard, the consular officer shall require the payment of one month's extra wages. The same shall be required where a crew or a portion of a crew is discharged by a consular officer because the

vessel was designedly sent to sea unsuitably provided.

When a vessel is sold in a foreign country and her crew discharged they shall receive a month's extra wages, unless with their assent the master shall provide them with uitable employment on some other vessel. The month's extra wages is also to be required by the consular officer whenever he discharges a seaman who has received unusual or cruel treatment."

If any consular officer shall fail to collect the arrears of wages and extra wages required to be paid to a seaman lischarged in his jurisdiction, he shall be held accountable to the United States for the full amount thereof. For the transportation home of destitute American seamen masters of all American vessels are to receive \$10 each when the voyage does not exceed thirty days, and \$20 each when it exceeds that period, and the number of destiseamen required to be thus transported shall not exceed one for each 100 tons burden of the vessel.

The payment of advance wages to seamen is prohibited, xcept to men shipped for whaling voyages, but a seaman nay stipulate when he signs articles for an allotment of any portion of his wages to his wife, father, mother, or other relatives, but to no other person or corporation. American vessels in the foreign trade, except on the lakes Gulf of Mexico and in the constwise trade, are to be required to carry a chest containing articlas of clothing necessary for the seamen's wear, to be sold to him at a profit not exceeding 10 per cent of the reasonable wholesale price of the same at the shipping port. (onsular fees for official services to American vessels are abolished and the consuls are to be reimbursed from the Treasury. The fourmenth section levies 5 cents per ton on vessels in trade with North American countries and advecant Islands, and 6 cents on vessels in trade with other countries, but has a provise authorizing the President to suspend the collection of the tax as to vessels in trade with any port in Canada, Newfoundland, the Bahama Islands, the West Indies, Mexico and the territory below Mexico down to and including Asphawall and Panama, whenever he shall be satisfied that the Government of either of those countries has done this as to our vessels. The forty cents per month tax for every seaman employed on American vessels is abolished on and after July 1, and hereafter the expenses of the Marine Hospital service are to be paid out of the tomage dues. Provision is made for the immediate landing of foreign eargoes after the entry of the vessel, When a fleense to discharge eargo between sunsel and sunits is granted to a saling vessel, the master, owner or construct of the argument of the presence of the Treasury. That officer is authorized to remit and refund flues, pomittee, in his discretion provided application is made within one year from the time they were paid, either before or after the money collected has been covered into the Treasury.

S. S. Cox's amendment providing that foreign built. quired to carry a chest containing articles of clothing

after the miney collected has been covered built. Treasury.

S. S. Cox's amendment providing that foreign built ships, of not less than 1,000 tens burden, bought and owned by children of the United States may be attained free of duty and registered as American yessels, was adopted, after a brisk debate, by a vote of 117 to 71. Ion Democrats voted in the nigrative and four or five Republicans in the affirmative. Mr. Cox also tried to have the office of Shipping Commissioner abolished, but his amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, April 26.—There is some proseet that the Jeannette inquiry will be finished before he close of next week. The committee seems to have to a way of which nobody could have foreseen the end, have been held in check mostly by the efforts of the Republican member of the sub-committee, Mr. Boutelle, whose experience under the committee on Eurolment which the committee of the commit the legitimate channels of the inquiry. In doing this Mr. loutelle has had the aid of Judge Arnoux and Mrs. Decoug, the latter of whom has been a faithful attendant at he sittings, and who, as she herself has repeatedly such a semanted by no other motive than that of defeating the nemory of her husband from aspersions must by irreponsible persons, mostly on hearsay evidence,

THE BROOKLYN BUILDING SITE. Washington, April 26.—Supervising Archideteriorate or the interest on the mortgage on said premises to remain in arrears when and so far as their against able chase of a public building site in Brookiyn, made a state ment of the circumstances attending the selection of the said he considered the property worth the price agreed upon for its purchase, namely \$450,000, and that he upon for its purchase, hanney \$100,000 decimed if the best side obtainable for that saim of money. His own indement was that the Red Hook Lane property was the proper place for the buildings; but that property could only be obtained by condemnation, and would east ghout \$800,000. Mr. Red dealed that he was interested, property in the selection of the Johnson

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL. WASHINGTON, April 26,-The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. The amount appropriated is \$977,770, which is \$367,275 less than the estimates, and \$318,985 less than the appropriation for the present year. The measure reduces the coatingent expenses of legations \$69,500 of consulates \$26,000. The allowance of clerk hire at onsulates is reduced \$30,000. The annual salaries of the Minister to Austria and Italy are reduced from \$12,000 to \$10,000. The office of agent and Consul General at Cairo is made a consulate at an annual salary of \$2,000. Carrola made a consulate at an annual salary of \$2,000. The office of Minister to Roumania. Servia, and Greece, is abolished; and consula are provided for Greece and Roumania. A dike change is made in the office of Minister to Bellvia. The Consul Generalship at Madrid and Consulating at Honolnia are abolished, as are mainportain consulates at the other places. No provisions are made in the bill for charge de affaires ad interm. nor for salaries of consula not cinzens of the United Staics.

nor for status states.

States. The subry of the Minister to Columbia is increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000, and of the Consul General at Hour Kong from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The bill provides that the proposed changes shall take effect July 1, 1884.

THE EFFECTS OF TARIFF REVISION. Washington, April 26.-Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, reports in regard to the operaansed a reduction of about six per cent in the average advalorem rate of duty on imports. In detail the changes were as follows: Sugar and molasses, a reduction of 9.32 per cent; fron and steel, and manufactures thereof, a re-faction of 6.15 per cent; clothing wool, a reduction of duction of 6.10 per cent; clothing wool, a reduction of 0.51 per cent; combing wool, a reduction of 11.27 per cent; carpet wool, a reduction of 6.01 per cent; manufactures of wool, a reduction of 4.52 per cent; manufactures of cotton, an increase of 1.92 per cent; manufactures of 818, a reduction of 8.52 per cent; carrier and china ware, all increase of 13.11 per cent; glass and glass ware, an increase of 10.00 per cent; spiris and wines, an increase of 18.28 per cent; and mait figuors a reduction of 59.01 per cent.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. WASHINGTON, April 26.-The Chief of the value of exports over imports or of imports over exports of nerchandise: Month ended March 31, 1884 (excess of imports), \$5,007,115; three months ended March 31, 1884 (excess of exports), \$21,210,007; nine months ended March 31, 1884 (excess of exports), \$83,226,763; nine March 31, 1884 (excess of exports), \$83,226,763; nine months ended March 31, 1883 (excess of exports), \$105,410,462.
The total values of the imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended March 31, 1884, were \$683,258,642, and for the twelve months ended March 31, 1883, \$742,508,875. The values of the exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended March 31, 1884, were \$761,733,431, and for the twelve months ended March 31, 1883, \$808,727,802.

MR. ROBINSON HEARD FROM AGAIN. Washington, April 26.-In the House to-day Mr. Cox, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked leave to report for present consideration the Senate joint resolution granting permission to Ensign Reynolds, U. S. N., who is now on daty with the Greely Relief Expedition, to accept the Decoration of the Royal this young man-an honor compared with which these ribbons were nonsense.

TRAPPED BY A CLERK'S BLUNDER. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 26. - Senator Lapham will do well in the future to examine a little more care fully any bills or memorials sent to him by the New-York Legislature to be presented to the Senate. On Friday he offered with much ceremony a resolution passed by the Assembly of the Legislature of New-York, in which "Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress are respectfully requested to approve the passage of any bill which would have the effect to discourage inventions by impairing the value of patented a copy of this resolution, but none of them went so far as to present it. Mr. Skuber returned his copy, with the remarks that he couldn't possibly present such a resolution. He didn't believe in the scutiment expressed in it. Of course the whole matter was a mistake of the enrollment clerk of the New-York Assumbly, who wrote "approve" where he should have written "oppose."

THE NEW-ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Washington, April 26,-Messrs, E. A. Burke, G. A. Breaux and A. S. Badger, of New-Orleans, had an interview with the President to-day in regard to the World's Cotton Exposition. The programme contemplates the formal opening of the exposition, December 1, by the Provident of the United States, but as Congress assembles on that day the management contemplates postponement of the opening of the expection a few day, in order to give the President an opportunity to attend.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 26.—Lieutenant William Winder has been detached from the Wabash and ordered to instruction in torpedo service at Newport. Lieutenant D. J. Kelly detached from special duty at New-York and also ordered to instruction in torpedo service. Lieutenant C. Wick Winslow detached from the coast survey and ordered to the Ossibee. Ensign J. H. Oliver detached from duty at the artillery school and ordered to the Pacific Station; Ensign W. L. Varnum detached from the Michigan and placed on waiting orders. General Frank Guer-

the has been ordered to examination for promotion. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Murray has been ordered to the Manusota. The training ship Jamestown arrived at Basetorre, St. Christopher, April 9. The health of the efficies and crew was good. She proposed to start on April 23 for a cruise in the trades and thence to St. Thomas. The Richmond arrived at Batavia on April 25.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 26, 1884.

Fast Mail in Danger, President Bilss, of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, has ordered the train which now leaves Boston at 6 p. m., to be put back one hour; this order, if carried out, will destroy the fast mail connection between New-England and the West.

CLEBER Discussion. The wastern and the Company of the connection between New-England and the West.

CLERS Discussion.—The work of carcelling revenue stamps under the provisions of the Act of March 34,11883, baying been completed, the ninety women cleras emiliered in the Internal Revenue office on that work were librarised forday.

NEW NATIONAL BANK .- The Controller of the Curer has authorized the First National Bank, of Crar y, N. J., to begin business with a capital of \$50,000. THEASURY PROMOTIONS, -- Several promotions have been made in the Treasury Department, all in strict accord with Civil service rules. The more important were the promotion of Gratz Van Eennschar to be Assistant Superintendent of the Treasury building, vice T. F. Swayze, promoted to be chief cherk, and Walter Stewart, bond receiving clerk, to be assistant chief of the loan division, vice C. E. Coon, promoted to be assistant secretary.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST NEWMAN.

THE CHURCH TROUBLE IN COURT AT LAST. THE PARSON TO PREACH TO-DAY ON HOW TO TREAT

ms exempes.
At last the Rauncy party has risen in its right, with Trustee Ferdinand T. Hopkins at its head, and has smote the Newmanites a teling blow. Mr. Hopkins, the champion of his party, wields as a weapon a temporary injunction granted yesterday by Judge Seigwick in the Superior Court restraining Dr. Newman from officiating at meetings as pastor, and enjoining the defendant trustees from taking any action at the meetings of the church except to come to order and adjourn. The injunction allows Dr

Newman to preach as usual to-day, W. I. Washburne, as counsel for Mr. Hopkins ome to the conclusion that none of the testimony brought had his papers prepared in the suit some out so far, or likely to be offered, is of such a nature as to | time ago. Yesterday afternoon he went to court, and was warrant a prolonged examination of witnesses. The pro-ceedings, which at one time threatened to be carried on of the court is explicit, and restrains the trustees from " recognizing or employing the defendant, John P. Now, man," and from paying him salary for services rendered as a practical scaman and naval officer enabled him has revised the church role according to the to confine them within proper limits. It is due to his known standard of membership. It also for-offorts, also, that Dr. Collins's counsel, Mr. Curtis, was compelled to follow to some reasonable extent at least, "calling promisenous meetings of the members of the church and members of said corporation society and from preventing the church members from meeting in said building when regularly called together by cierk Barne (one of Dr. Banney's adherents) or in other ways agreeably to the rules of the Congregational determination and no contrary to the standing rules of the church, and from preventing and obstructing the calling of such me . . and from suffering said building to waste or

the roil of membership; by the Rev. Dr. David B. Coe, of Blacendeld, N. J. who says that the actions of the Newmanties have been irregriar and idead throughout the entroversy, and by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, of Eastan, the mederator of the Council, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, who upholds the legality of that body.

The injunction is returnable next Taursday at 10:30 a.m., when the Newmantes will endesvor to convince Judge self-work that it would not be right to make the temperary injunction permanent.

There was an illumination at No. 17. East Forty-sixth-sit last fight. Dr. Ramop held a levee and changed the "Henry Clay" which he reliciously climes to so often that the box by fils state soon needed replenishing. There were beason Cummings and his demands. Mr. Hepkins with saving smile, Deacon Meigs with his inscrutable frown and Clerk barrs in the most contagious fil of merrimont. They were congratulating Mr. Hopkins and each other and quealating, between paths of cica r-smoke. "Art good move". The Judge knew what he was about "and clerk market in the research to the research to the research to the research to the research of the research

about it. The papers were given it in at moon, and we had them signed before adjournment." Pristee Hopkins—one of our trump cards—that one, Good, wasn't it's beacon. Cummitus—"The papers say all that have to say," and he caressed his whickers with a smile of satisfaction. How long the allumination continued or when the levee came to an end-can be hold only by the policeman, who should on the corner had glanced anxiously at the house now and them.

But Dr. Newman's house! There was no flumination there, but Descon Foster was, and he seemed so well content that Dr. Newman seemed pleased by reflection. The talks from the pastor and his champion were brief and to the point. Dr. Newman said who dignity: "The matter is not in my hands. Ever long rests with the uniterion. They will attend to the rest." Deacon Foster played with his watch-chain and said: "Nothing to say further than that the trustees will pre-cent their side of the case next Thursdow." Then the Deacon Foster played with his watch-chain and said: "Nothing to say further than that the trustees will pre-cent their side of the case next Thursdow." Then the Deacon Foster his content is statement with a giance at Dr. Newman and statement with a giance at Dr. Newman and opped to say no more. Dr. Newman will preach this morning on "How to

THO OPERA-HOUSES OR ONE? There was much gossip in operatic circles yesterday over the rumor that an amalgamution was probable between the two houses. It was generally conceded by those best informed that however desirable such an arrangement might be the practical difficulties in the way were insuperable. "If the Academy people had joined us from the start," said one of the Metropolitan stockholders, "it would have been an easy matter and we should all have saved a good deal of money. As it is, there are too many of the Academy stockholders who would want boxes at our house to make the thing possible." One of the Academy stockholders took a more sible." One of the Academy stockholders fook a more hopeful views" "I am afraid it is not likely to be the case," said he, "but it might be managed. Some of us already own boxes at the new house; some of the Metropolitan stockholders would be glad of a chance to retire. As for myself I am indifferent as to what is done," According to Mr. Tillotson there are only three awailable boxes at the new house except the baignoir boxes, which no one wants. "I don't believe an amalgamation will take place," said he, "and the struggle next season will be harder than it was last."

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLORS. A private view of the free exhibition of watercolors by New-York artists in the Inventors' Institute rooms of Cooper Union, was given last evening. There are 110 paintings on exhibition. J. W. Champney is represented by twelve pieces, and among the other artists and Imperial Order of Francis Joseph from the Government of Austria.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, objected, saying, however, that he was willing to extend the thanks of Congress to RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE TRIPARTITE POOL.

CHICAGO, April 26 .- The statement that the tripartite pool had dissolved is without foundation. The touds in the alliance remain on amicable terms, and a statement is made authoritatively that no differences have yet arisen which threaten the pool. The differences batween the Union Pacific and Burlington roads came near resulting in a declaration of war after the general conference yesterday. It was left to these two roads to decide upon a division of local competitive business in Nebraska pending the signing of the general compact between the Burlington and all the roads in the Western Trunk Line

At the Boston conference the Union Pacific agreed to At the Boston conference the Union Pacific agreed to discontinue certain special rates on Nebraska business on west bound business, but discovered that it was unable to carry out the agreement without the concurrence of its allies east of Omaha. For this apparent lack of faith the Burilington road left the conference, and the negotiations appeared to be at an end. The Western trunk line roads this morning agreed to abolish the special rates in question, and take care of all outstanding contracts. Upon this amountment the Burilington road renewed its negotiations with the Union Pacific today. The officials of the latter road went home to-day in expectation that the negotiations will now be pursued to an amicable ending.

AN ALLEGED INVALID CONTRACT.

Pritsburg, April 26.—Argument was heard in the United States Circuit Court this morning on the application of Thomas P. Simpson, of New York, for an order on the receiver of the New-Castle and Northern Railroad, directing him to give the petitioner certificates of indebtedness for work done as contractor under the provisions of the contract made with the company. eneral McComb, for the Wallace faction, epposed the application on the ground that the contract was invalid application on the ground that the contract was invalid and offered a supplemental bill in equity, charging Gen-eral James S. Negley with conspiracy and frank in pay-ing to Simpson bonds executed in the name of the com-pany to the amount of \$300,000. Simpson, at the time of payment, had not expended on work and material \$25,000, and was, therefore, not entitled to the bonds. The Court reserved its decision, but intimated strongly that the application of Simpson would be refused.

THE WESTERN UNION AND THE ROADS. HARTFORD, April 26 .- The second hearing on the petition of the Ballimore and Ohio Ballroad Company for equal privileges with the Western Union on the New-York and New-England Railroad was had to-day. The contract of the naltroad company with the Western Union which gives exclusive privileges was produced, Decision was reserved by the court.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The United States Great Court to-day granted a temporary injunction to prevent the Western Union from interfering with a bridge over the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, the possession of which is retained by the Kerstone Bridge Company of Pittsburg, the Ohio Central Railroad Company not having paid for its construction.

THE LEASE OF THE SWITCHBACK.

Monticello, N. Y., April 26,-The famous switchback Railroad at Maush Chunk has been managed for several years by T. L. and H. J. Mumford, formerly inployed on the Monticello branch of the Eric Railway They have paid \$1,000 a year for the lease of the road, and last year they cleared \$15,000 by operating it. The road having passed into the hands of the Philadelphia and Rending Railroad Company the latter has leased it to others at an increased rental. The old lessees refuse to surrender their lease, claiming that by its provisions they are entitled to a renewal. They have applied to the courts for a decision on the ground they have taken.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

London, April 26.-Two members of the onton committee of the New-York, Ontariq and Western inflrend Company will start for New-York next. Teesday o investigate the Company's affairs, and to obtain urther modifications of various agreements by which, it up by construction and other preliminary expenses. The lease of lands at Weehawken for terminal facilities has already been modified in such a way as to promise better protection to the shareholders, and the West Show Radroad Company has cancelled its guarantee of \$500,000 per year.

AMENDING THE THURMAN ACT.

Washington, April 26,-The House Comnitice on Pacific Railroads to-day instructed Represen-ative Thompson to report his bill amending the Thur-Sinking Fund act. Representative Post was given authority to submit a minority report. His report will signed by four or five members of the comm bill which he will submit with the report is based upon the one introduced in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds. It in-cludes all subsidized roads and makes it optional with them to settle their indebtedness with the Government in 120 semi-armual payments. In case a road default it is to be coverned by the Thurman act, except that the per cent of net carnings paid into the siking fund is increased from 25 to 35 per cent.

A COUNTY CONTESTING ITS BONDS.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! CANTON, Miss., April 26.—The Board of Supervisors of Madison County, Mississippl, at a recent meeting resolved to contest the legality of the bonds to ac amount of \$75,000 issued some ten years ago by the by the county to the Canton and Vicksburg Rathroad Company. The road was never built, and the county will re-fuse to pay the outstanding bonds and interest, and has The bonds are held principally in New-York and Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. PHILADELPHIA, April 26,-In the case of Paulinno F. Williams, of Massachusetts, against the Nor-folk and West-ra Railroad Company, to recover damages

Pirtsucho, April 26,-Two suits have been brought in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, by Martha Piez and B. F. Livering against the New-York, Lake Eric and \$20,000 respectively. Martha Piez was injured by a train going through a bridge near Salamanea. N. Y. Tay-cring had his spiral cord displaced in a calibian, while on the way to New-York City from Mendville, Penn.

Petriushung, Va., April 26.—The Petersburg and Ches-terfield Raffroad Company is having a route surveyed for a new road to run from this city to Exeter Mills, Ches-terfield County, which will cost \$150,000. CHICAGO, April 26.—President Colby, of the Wisconsin Central Ballroad, says that plans have been perfected and

money raised for the purpose of extending the road from its present terminus at Chippewa Falls to St. Paul, Kingston, April 26.—The West Shore Railroad Company have just ordered 126 new passenger cars from the Pullman Car Company. Twenty new locomotives have ditional rolling stock ready to time for the summer traffle Now that the company has secured a loan of \$25,000,000 the master mechanic expects to see the second track com-pletes to Buffato before the close of the year. The new summer time-table, which will probably go into effect in May, will provide additional train service and a higher rate of speed. Two fast trains will be added stopping only at Cornwall, Newburg, Kingston, Coeynman's Junc-tion and the leading cittes West.

PANAMA, April 17 .- The Senate of Salvador has authorized the Government to revoke the contract with General road, and has also declared null the contract made with Mr. J. M. Duke for the construction of the railroad be-tween La Libertad and the capital. In both cases it is as-serted the contractors have failed to comply with their agreements. Daniel Butterfield for the construction of the Central rail-

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS DISMISSED. Five conductors of the Philadelphia and Roading Railroad were dismissed yesterday upon the arrival of their trains in Jersey City. A paragraph has said that the dismissals were made because the men had been defrauding the company. The Superintendent to "I do not know what the reasons for discharging men were. My instructions came from the general ces in Philadelphia. I decline to give the names of the a because I don't think it is right to put any more

THE INTEREST ON LOUISIANA'S DEET.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26,-It is now regarded as certain that the first amendment to the State Consti-tution has been earled. This amendment provides that the interest on the State bonds, which had been fixed by the Constitution at 3 per cent for fifteen years 'from January 1, 1885, and 4 per cent thereafter, shall be raised to 4 per cent from January 1, 1885, for the whole term of thirty years. is believed to be the first instance in which a State by the is believed to be the first instance in which a State by the popular vote of the people has raised the interest on its public debt. The impression among financial men here is that this result will tend greatly to restore public confidence in all Louisana securities. New Orleans, according to the returns published, gave more than 18,000 majority for this amendment. Some of the country parishes, notably Tensas, Assumption, therville and St. James, gave over 10,000 majority for the amendment.

MILLS PROBABLY TO RUN ON SHORT TIME.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 26 .- There was a large attendance of Fall River manufacturers at the most ing to-day, to consider the proposition of the Arkwright Club of Boston, to run on short time during the summer. Opinion was almost unanimously in favor of accepting the proposition, and it is thought the plan will be adopted in Fall River.

THE PRINCETON CREW. PRINCETON, April 26 .-- The University crew was chosen this evening. It is as follows: Bow, Green, '85; No. 2, Finney, '84; No. 3, Harr , '86, and stroke, Bud, '85. Mr. Bud is captain of the crow.